MORNING EDITION-WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1855.

Ecclesiastical Trial in the Reformed Dutch

Church. SESSION OF THE PARTICULAR SYNOI The Particular Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church f New York, was convened in extra session at the conal of the church of North Branch, New Jersey og a complaint of the consistory against proceeding 15, 1854; and an appeal by the consistory from the aplaint of John Runk against the action of Classis of bruary 13, 1855, and respecting the prosecution of the high the President of the Classis alleges that due no-

The syned was opened with prayer by the Rev. Thomas C. Strong, the president of the last Particular Synod. From the credentials produced, it appeared that the wing persons were duly delegated; they took their

From the Classis of New York.—Rev. John Knox, D. D., and Rev Dr. Comsiock.

From the South Classis of New York.—Rev. Mancius B. Hutton, D. D., and Elder W. H. Van Dalson.

From the Classis of New Brunswick.—Rev. John F. Mesick, D. D., and S. M. Woodbridge. Elder, James Taylor Mesicb, D. D., and S. M. Woodbridge. Elder, James Taylor From the Classis of Bergen.—Rev. J. Paschal Strong, Rev. T. B. Gregory and Elder S. Garretson. From the Classis of Paramus —Rev. Isaac Cole. From the South Classis of Long Island.—Rev. J. M.

Manning.

From the North Classis of Long Island.—Rev. Thomas
C. Strong. Elder George B. Brinkerhoff and Abraham
I Beekman.

From the Classis of Passaic.—Rev. John C. Cruickshank, Elders James Van Ness and John Gasson.

From the Classis of Hudson.—Rev. William Lyall and
David Roods.

From the Classis of Westchester.—Rev. Philip Phelps,

Smith assessor, and the Rev. J. Pascal Strong clerk.

The President then presented to the Synod the requin on which he had called the special meeting, being ommunication from the committee appointed to in stigate the complaints, stating that, after patient leavor, they had not succeeded in conciliating the

The business of the session being special, the minutes The Stated Clerk desired and obtained permission to pre-

he Classis of Milwaukie, with a view to its immediate erence to the Committee of Overtures. The letter stitutionality of the Classis:-

constitutionality of the Classis:—

I observe that our Classis has not been rightfully orranized. This has not happened by design, but Jerome

by Devenport being in our midst, we submitted it all to
im. Indeed, we did not know that the particular synod
nust be recognized in the formation of new classes. But,
nour simplicity, we proceeded to the work as necessary
and important to the church here in the West. It is
the faprincipal reason why Dominie Ypma and myself
nave left Michigan to labor here in Illinois and Wisconin, and in the formation of a Classis, it has all taxen
lace with the advice and consent of the Classis of Michigan, to which we have previously belonged.

Rev. Dr. Knox then presented on behalf of the comgan, to which we have previously belonged.

Rev. Dr. Knox then presented on behalf of the com-

issue and ordered on trial :-

t issue and ordered on trial :—

TO THE PARTICULAR SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

DEAR BRETHERN—The committee appointed to endearor to adjust the difference unhappily existing in the hurch of North Branch, under the care of the Cassis of New Brunswick, respectfully report:—That in projection of the object of their appointment, they visited be church of North Branch on the 15th of May instant, il the members of the committee being present, except he Elder, William B. Crosby, who was prevented by illeges.

alties in presence of a respectable and interested conregation, the committee, with prayerful earnestness
and patient perseverance, spent almost the entire day
and evening, and exerted their best skill in efforts to
estore harmony among the parties at variance. They
ad, in the first instance, full and free conference with
ach of the parties claiming to be the consistory, sepastely heard their respective proposals, and gave them
beir best advice. They then conferred with them toether, and lastly with all the members of the church,
rho still remained present, it grieves them to say, withut success. No platform could be found on which all
erre willing to meet. The only thing in which they ali
greed was the express wish that the speal on the table
f the Synod may be tried. A more detailed and particuar report is unnecessary, and is view of the pending trial,
could, perhaps, be improper. The report concludes
rith the expression of the belief that the efforts of the
committee were not, however, entrely fruitless, the
rimmittee believing that a good feeling has been eaendered amongst the congregation, and that their visit
seulted in the promotion of the firm intention of the
congregation, contending consistories and the classis
to be governed by the decision of this court.

Rev. Dr. Knox then moved, seconded by Dr. HUTTON,
hat the report be accepted, which was agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Knox then moved, seconded by Dr. HUTTON,
hat the report be accepted, which was also carried
tea vocc.

The President then, in accordance with the rule of

The PRESIDENT then, in accordance with the rule of sechurch, announced that the Synod is now to proceed o judicial business, and that the members had by unani, sous vote assumed the character of judges of one of the courts of the ecclesiastical body, and that during he session all legislative business would be ruled out

ne session all legislative business would be ruled out forder.

The various minutes of precedings were then read, a tending to the elucidation of the question, some magthened discussion arising as to the propriety of the disissions of certain papers. The principal documents see the complaint of the consistory and the order for echange of the method of the election of church flicers, thus being the matter actually in dispute.

The latter is the order of the classis of New Brunsick to exclude female members of the church from oling, and the former being the appeal from the desion—dirst, because the constitution; and third, because it miliates to the dishonor of the church. Several other papers and extracts were read, but they prow no further light upon the subject.

The Court consented that the Rev. William Brush and A. H. Cornell be recognized as commissioners for the

From no intriner igns with the Rev. William Brush and A. H. Cornell be recognized as commissioners for the assis of New Brunswick, and the Revs. James K. Campill and Mr. Woodbridge on the part of appellants. The Commissioners for appellants then proceeded to

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The Commissioners for appellants then proceeded to pen the case.

Rev. Mr. Campust first spoke. He said that he should averse the document on which the action of the classis ad been based. The meeting at which the petition—hich was the primary proceeding in the matter—was seld in the dead of night, when only the partitions of the tovement were or could be present, and with them it as a family matter. One member then present was at ast under censure, and he believed several others were actually uspended from the communion of the church; one her is not nor has not been baptized, and another there exists no evidence of his iception into the church; still another was not nor is at a member of the church; that is the sort of persons: whem this church-governing meeting was composed. So church is thus to be trampled under foot—ner is an end to all liberty. He believed that the entertuble had originated from outside/influences—innences brought forward for the disruption of the nurch as one body. He believed that it is the prerogave of the female members of the church to vote at esselections, and he knew of cases under the constition where they had exercised that right. He was mited in his remarks, or he would throw some light pon the nature of the causes bearing upon the outwest—they were not entirely free from guile. He knew mewhat of the character of the people amongst whom a had labored for fourteen years, and he feared they ould hardly be content even with the action of this oard upon the matter in dispute; the "outsiders" will stallow them to be satisfied or at rest. The question had en once in the shape of a lawsuit, which even pre-inted members from being willing to act as church leers, and this had prevented nominations from being ade, or when made, accepted. He felt assured that the outset much of the trouble would have been taken the outset much of the trouble would have been to leave the decay and the same s

at stage for the present. Had this course been taken the outset much of the trouble would have been rolded.

New. Mr. WOODERIDGE followed on the same side. He ooke, reviewing the documents presented, and conding that the appeal of the consistory should have ayed the action of the classis. Now there is the range spectacle existing of two ordained consistories—se locking up the doors, and the other opening them, force—ore sitting opposite the other, each lighting be the consistory—the classis has usurped a power t given in the constitution, and he trusted that their tion as overriding the constituted authorities of the urch would be reversed. He presented nothing new Mr. CONNELL, then, for the classis, replied, contendig that the nominations of the consistory had not been ade, or if made, not perfected, as they had not ansurced their candidates three times in the churches as provided for in the constitution, and, theree, that the action of the plassis in making her nominations and in installing their officers was effectly legal, also that—the appeal was not necessary a stay of proceedure unless so decided by the vote of e classes who had a right to examine the causes and counstances of that appeal as in this instance they define the long and bitter strife had existed, to usurpation he denied the charge or the intense of which a long and bitter strife had existed, to usurpation he denied the charge or the intense of church officers by the consistory and if the nominations were made, why were not the ordinance perfected before the action of the classes was keen, which was not for at least three weeks after the magnetic than the secret of the church amongst the manner of which a long and before the action of the classes was keen, which was not for at least three weeks after the manner of the same reade, and in the strain, landing the spirit of love and forbearance

which had been universally exhibited by the classes in the investigations before them, and defending them in their action as excluding female voters at the request of the body of the people.

Rev. Mr. CAMPIBLL stated in explanation, that notice had been given the classes of the nominations made.

Discussion was then closed, and all the parties interested withdraw; the President theu vacated the chair, and it was taken by the Ausessor (Rev. Mr. Smith). The roll was then called, and each member expressed his opinion as to the question. The question was then taken, and it was

Resolved, That the complaint and appeal be sustained,

Taken, and it was

Resolved, That the complaint and appeal be sustained, and the action of the Classis of New Brunswick, relative to the exclusion of female voters, and the appointment and ordination of a second consistory, be declared null and void.

The parties being re-admitted, the vote was declared, when Mr. Cornell announced the intention of the Classis to appeal to the General Synod.

The complaint of Mr. Runk was withdrawn by consent of the Court.

Adjourned.

Anniversary Week in Boston. The religious and other societies of Massachusetts commenced holding their anniversaries in Boston on

their annual reports:—

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

From an abstract of the forty-first annual report we gather the following statement of the society's operations during the year:—The results of the year are better than was expected, considering the general depression of business. The receipts from donations and legacies are a little in advance of the previous year. The total receipts are \$73,357 03, of which the donations and legacies are \$30,212 38, besides \$2,963 25 paid directly from this field to the society in New York—making the whole amount of donations to this cause from this field, \$33,205 63. The total expenditures are \$76,249 11. 200,000 copies of the American Messenger are issued monthly, and 27,000 in the German language; of these, 60,000 copies are circulated by this society. 300,000 owhich are circulated by the society. The amount paid into our treasury for these two papers is \$12,204 75. Eighteen coloproteurs have been employed from one to eleven months in Maine, New Hampshirs, Vermant, Massachasets and Canada East, whose aggregate labors amount to seventy-four months and twenty-four days. The publications sold by them amount to \$3,033 63; grants, \$1,108 62; religious meetings held, 232; visited 22,086 families; held religious conversation with and offered prayer for 6,399 of these; found 4,359 families who neglect public worship; 1,431 destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 580 without a Bible. Among the families visited, 390 were Roman Catholics. Sold bibles to the amount of \$410 71. Total number of volumes circulated by colporteurs, about \$0,000. The report was accepted, and an abstract ordered to be printed.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

The President read the annual report of the Treasurer.

printed.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

The President read the annual report of the Treasurer, from which it appeared that the society is in debt to the Treasurer to the amount of \$220 65. A grantity of \$550, voted by the directors, has been paid to the family of the late Secretary, Mr. Bwight. The society have a fund of about \$5,000. The operations of the past year have been very limited. The report was accepted.

about \$5,000. The operations of the past year have been very limited. The report was accepted.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The following statement of the condition of the affairs of the association, including both the present society and its various heanches in different parts of the country, was submitted:—

Receipts into the treasury of the parent society at Boston, for the year ending April 30, \$33,515 19; of the society at New York, \$4,322 89; of the society at Auburn, N. Y., \$1,105 36; of the Philadelphia society, \$4,956 97. Total receipts into the treasury of the American Education Society, \$34,001 41; balance in the whole treasury at the beginning of the year, \$14,942 42; total available funds, \$48,943 83.

Disbursements by the Parent society, \$20,527 43; disbursements by the Central Society, \$5,514 36—botal disbursements, \$24,901 43; invested, \$7,395; balance in treasury April 30, 1856, \$6,147 40.

Number of Young Men Assisted —By the Parent Society at Boston, 328; by the Central Society at New York, 92; by the Western Society, \$2; total, 500. This is an increase of fifty over the previous year. Ninety new applicants have been received by the Parent Society, and twenty from the Philadelphia Education Society. From the Central and Western Societies the number of new men is not reported.

MASEECHUSETIS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The report of the managers was read and accented. It

men is not reported.

MASSECHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The report of the managers was read and accepted. It represents this branch of the parent society in a flattering condition. The receipts for the year have been \$16,406 37; disbursements, \$16,715 97. The Parent Society sent out \$63 enigrants during the year 1854. Of these \$368 were emancipated gratuitously, and sent out by means furnished by the society. Iwenty-nine purchased themselves, and 161 were born free. About 120 were sent from Baltimore, in addition to the above. The report refers in fitting terms to the decease of the Rev. Dr. Woods during the last year. The report was a scepted, and an abstract ordered to be published.

SEAMEN'S PRIEND SOCIETY.

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SEAMEN'S PRIEND SOJISTY.

The managers' report was submitted, showing the receipts for the year to have been \$5,438 88; legacles and donations for Boston societies, \$570; whole amount of receipts, \$6,013 38—showing an increase in receipts of \$225 94 over last year. Amount remitted to the American Society in New York from Massachusetts, \$4,000 77—an increase of \$598 58 over last year. During the past year there has been expended for destitute seams, at the Sailors' Home, \$574 82. In addition to this, \$200 worth of ciothing and 3,000 volumes of books. The number of sailors at the "H.me" during the past year was 2,468, making in all 18,458 that have boarded at the "Home" since its erection. The report was unanimously accepted.

ly accepted.

The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts and expenses are nearly balanced. The society owes the Treasurer \$310, and also a debt on the Seamen's Home of \$21,000. The report was accepted and 1,000 copies ordered to be priated. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Abstracts of the managers' and treasurer's annual reports were read, representing the association to be in a flourishing condition. During the past year 212 new books have been added to the library, and twenty-four sermons preached. The total receipts, including the balance from old account, were \$3,552 20, of which \$352 was from annual member subscriptions, \$100 from life members, \$159 from subscriptions, indifferent sums, \$647 from renewal of annual subscriptions, \$540 from donations, \$189 \$3 from proceeds of concert given by Musical Education Society, \$660 from lectures, \$78 03 from fines and sales of old papers, and \$5.80 from interest on loans. The total amount of expenses was \$3,481 13, leaving a balance of \$71 07 in the treasury.

Hiram Ketchum, Esq., of New York, delivered the acdress.

balance of 74 or in the treasury.

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AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

Mr. Beckwith read the report of the directors, which included a statement of the treasury account. From this it appeared that a slight advance in their receipts over last year had been realized. The receipts were 35,345 bg, and the expenses 54,771 47, showing a balance in favor of the treasury of 3574 09. The report speaks encouragingly for the cause of peace, and of a great change in public sentiment with regard to war, tending towards the establishment of arbitration as the policy of the world in the adjustment of difficulty.

A warm altercation occurred between Rev. Mr. Angier, of Concord, and Lawis Tappan, of New York, upon a phrase in the report calling Mr. Webster "the defender of the constitution."

Lewis Tappan arose, and objected to having that portion referring to Webster included in the report, giving as a reason that he voted far the Fugitive Slave bill, and was not therefore a defender of the constitution. He also gave utterance to several unkind and unjust expressions touching the great and lamented man.

Rev. Mr. Angier replied with much earnestness and warmth, and hurled back the charge that Mr. Webster had not at all times defended the constitution. "Had it not been for Daniel Webster." said the speaker with telling emphasis, "the country would have gone to the devil long ago" During his remarks, Mr. Angier, who is an impressive and graceful speaker, paid an eloquent and beautiful tribute to the genius and worth of Webster.

Mr. Tappan stated that he did not wish to get into a convention of the Panes Society, and after account of the Panes Society, and after accoun

is an impressive and graceful speaker, paid an eloquent and beautiful tribute to the genius and worth of Webster.

Mr. Tappan stated that he did not wish to get into a quarrel at a meeting of the Peace Society, and after acknowledging that he was mistaken in one or two assertions that he had made respecting the acts of Webster, he retired from the war of words with meckness and humility. The report was then adopted, with some slight verbal alterations, and ordered to be printed.

MASSACHUSZETTS RIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual report was read, from which we learn that during the past year there have been distributed 15,671 Bibles and 29,157 Testaments; 6,326 Bibles and Testaments were distributed gratuttously, and the remainder were paid for in whole or in part; 2,149 were given to seamen, 1,055 to city missions, 694 to Sabbath and other schools, 426 to public houses, &c., and 1,492 to destitate families and individuals. The total issues exceed the previous year by 9,283 Bibles and Testaments. The donations, annual subscriptions, &c., during the year have amounted to 38,564, legacies 31,400, total available means from these and other sources at the present time, \$23,332 12. The expenditures during the year have been in all \$21,711 10, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,621 02. The total receipts are about the seme as the previous year, although the contributions from the churches have somewhat durintsbed.

The anniversaries will close on Thursday night.

WRAT WE DEINE.—Capt. Wooler, Superintendent of the Jersey City ferry, turned the faucet of the Croton water pipe in the ferry house on the New York side yes-terday morning to draw a cup of water, when at least one hundred young eels were discharged into the cup. One of them was about three inches in length, and the others were from half of an inch to an inch in length, and all very slender. They were taken to the office of the Superintendent of the ferry on the Jersey City side, and placed in a globe filled with Passaic water, but many of them died.

The Kinney Expedition.

The fleet clipper steamship United States, having on board a number of those engaged in the famous Kinney expedition, attempted to sall on Monday afternoon, but was prevented by the authorities; and it is now doubtful when they will be able to clude the vigilance of the officials, and make good their departure.

Yesterday at noon the steamer Vixen cast anchor outside the dock foot of Eighth street, where the United States is now laying, and to make assurance doubly sure, the steamer Corwin is placed at the foot of Sixtrenth street, to guard the passage by way of Heligate, and a revenue cutter at the foot of Grand, and the propeller City of Boston, further up the river, guards the passage by way of the bay. So the expedition will be compelled to wait awhile yet, or at least until the go-vernment is satisfied all is right, and that their intentions are peaceful. The United States is reputed to be the fastest steamer leaving this port; she made the best time ever made between this city and Havans, and should she ence get down the bay, no government steamer in these waters could come anywhere near her.

strict orders were despatched from the Navy Depart-Brooklyn Navy Yard, to use all despatch in getting the above vessels ready for sea, and to have them in such trim as would leave no possibility of the United States eluding their vigilance. In order to carry out these instructions, work was immediately commenced on the different ships concerned, and went on up to a late hour

on Saturday night, and during the day on Monday. The City of Boston has shipped four new guns; the steamer Vixen has had two put on board, and the cut. ter Corwin has taken in one, with a full supply of ammunition, shot and stores.

The City of Boston was built at Medford, in the vicinity of Boston. She is a propeller, of five hundred tons burthen, and was lately running in the line between Philadelphia and Boston. She is of a long, narrow build, modelled sharp, and driven by two powerful steam engines. The City of Boston was lately purchased by the government in order to be refitted and sent on the Arctic expedition, but she was found, on inspection,

The steamer Vixen was purchased for the United States naval service in 1846, and the cutter Corwin is well known on our coast. The vessels were got ready for sea in a spirited manner, and in equipment and armament they are in creditable style. Judging from their position in the river, as above described, it would seem as if the steamer United States had only a poor chance of getting off in a hurry.

The Board met yesterday, at the Rotunda, in the Park. Present, Governors Townsend (in the chair), Duke, West, Henry, Smith, Tiemann, Taylor, Degro, Draper, and Her-

Among the requisitions read was one to farnish the house of Col. Stearns, warden of Randall's Island, with carpets, mirrors, &c.; whereupon quite a debate sprung

op as to the propriety of so doing.

Governor Smrm moved that \$500 be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses, which was lost. The matter was then referred to the Randall Island Commit. tee, to report.

The committee on Randali's Island was authorized to allow the children attached to Sabbath schools, liberty to visit the northern portion of Randall's Island. THE PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL.

A communication was read from the Warden of the Penitentiary, in relation to the escape of seven prisoners from the hospital. Governor WEST moved that the communication be sent

Governor West moved that the communication be sent back, as he hardly deemed it respectful to the Board, or to the other officer who has charge of these people. The fact was there was no good feeling existing between the officers having charge of the prisoners, and the public interest suffered thereby.

THE CYPHAINS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Governor DEAPER referred to the recent commitment of eighty-five street walkers to the Penitentiary and Work house on Blackwell's Island. He, for one, would not like to doubt the infallibility of Mayor Wood, but he would say that he could not commend this wholesale commitment of these miserable women. What crime have these women cone that they should thus be summarily sent up to the Island? There was evidently a pretence in this matter, for of the eighty five persons thus supposed to be committed, over sixty are now in the streets of New York.

Governor DEAPER—Yes, but it is not true. They stay in prison only long enough for their lovers and triends to go to the Island with a habeas corpus and have them brought to Court, where they are discharged. Gov. Draper, in conclusion, moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate and report on these commitments, as, for one, he felt degraded, as a New Yorker, that such scenes should take place in the city. After some discussion the motion prevailed, and Governors Draper, Duck and West were appointed such committee.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE FOOR.

George W. Kellogg, Superintendent of the Out Door Poor, made a report on the expenditures during the months of January. February and March, with a comparative statement for the same period in the year 1854. The report was ordered to be published in the news-

papers.	I IN THE HOME.
We extract the following :-	
Number of families relieved during the fir	st three
months of last year	10,795
Persons during the same period	42,136
Amount expended	A Contract of
Families relieved	
Persons do	
Expenditures	\$71,018 56
WARKLY SUMMARY.	
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE INSTITU	
Bellevue Hospital 713 Randall's Ist	
	spital 281
Almshouse 1,009 In City Priso	ns 346
Penttentiary 349 Colored Hom	
In Hospitals 285 Co ored Orpi	
Workhouse 735 Calldren at	murse 183
Total	5,694
Decrease since last week	26
Number remaining May 19	5,720
Admitted	
Admitted	1,000
Total	7,279
Died	25
Discharged	
Sent to Penitentisty	99
Sent to State Pason:	3 1,585
Total	5.694
	H STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.
Police Intelligence.	

A German named Christopher Krohn was arrested yes-terday by officer Debinder, of the Third District Police Court, charged with having sold lottery policy tickets to Adam Hoffman, of 101 Willet stret. The complainant states that he bought a policy ticket from the accused, and made a "hit" for \$5, which, however, Krohn re-fused to pay. This, as a matter of course, vexed Mr. fused to pay. This, as a matter of course, vexed Mr. Hoffman, who forthwith proceeded before Justice Wood and made a complaint against Krohn. A warrant being issued for his apprehension yesterday, he was taken into custody on the above churge and brought into the Essex Market Police Court. Here Justice Wood held the accused to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer, and in default thereof was committed to prison. Since Krohn's arrest a second complaint bas been made against him by a female, who also made a "hit," but was refused payment by the prisoner.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED BIVER THIEVES. Van Clief, were arrested yesterday morning by officers Mason and Smith, of the Ninth ward police, on suspi-

cion of being river thieves. The accused were found in possession of a ship's boat, in which they had a chain cable and anchor snugly stowed away. Justice David-son, before whom they were brought, committed them to prison for examination. William Hamilton, a laborer in the employ of E. Reed, satinet manufacturer, of Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, was arrested yesterday by officers Myatt and Rockwell, of Nineteenth ward police, charged with having at various times stolen a number of pieces of satinet,

valued in all at \$150, the property of his employer. The officers succeeded in recovering all of the stolen property from the various stores in which Hamilton had disposed of the goods. The accused was taken to the Scood District Police Court, when Justice Davidson committed him for trial at the Court of General Sessions. ALLEGED BURGLARY.

At an early hour yestorday morning officer Geraghty, of the Sixth ward police, arrested a saior named John Brown alias McNamara, on charge of having forcibly entered the store of Samuel Dias, of 19 Duane street, and stealing from the premises cloths valued at \$50. The place in question was entered by means of false keys, as there were no marks of violence on the door through which an enterance was effected. Brown was brought in Justice Consolly sesterday, at the Lower Police Control of the committed him for trial in default of \$500 The Mormon Immigrants.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Your reporter, in yesterday morning's paper, fell into an error in stating that "a large number of Welsh" were among the Mormon farmigrants who recently arrived at this port by the William Stetson, and in the further

termined to investigate the subject. The captain sub-mitted to us a copy of his official manifest, setting forth the age, sex, place of nativity and occupation of all his passengers. Not satisfied with this, we called on Smithurst, the Mormon elder and president, who went carefully over the list with us, and of the one hundred and single such table. and eighty-eight adult Mormons on board, there were only fourteen or fifteen who bore Welsh names, and whom the elder regarded in any light as Welsh people.

In answer to our inquiries, the elder stated that those people whom he regarded as Welsh were proselytised in In answer to our inquiries, the elder stated that those people whom he regarded as Welsh were proselytised in Liverpool, and none of them in Wales. Nearly all the remainder he set down as Scotch and English. He said some of the Scotch were proselytised in Liverpool, and others in Scotlasd, and who were received in Liverpool from that country. He stated that the chief occupation of the males had been that of colliers and miners. The English converts were chiefly from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, which had supplied the greatest number. Among them were a few whom, he said though they had enrolled themselves as English, claimed their paternity or origin from Ireland.

The ascertion that "Mormonism is rife in Wales," is unaupported by any evidence whatever. Indeed, Welshmen of character and education in this city, untives of Wa'es and recently from thence, positively deny the statement. The present moral and religious condition of Wales renders such a supposition in a measure impossible. By the last Eritish census, taken in 1851, Wales numbered about one million and a quarter of people. It also appeared that, outside of the established church, they supported about 2,000 independent chapels and churches, while the established church had only about 410. The independents are composed of Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists, being the same as similar sects in the United States.

On a Sunday the census was taken to ascertain the number who usually attended church, and it was found that over 600,000 of its population, which was about all of a proper condition as regarded health, age, &c., attended. Of the whole population, at least three-fourths to seven-eighths speak the Welsh language, into which the Bible and a large number of standard theological and miscellaneous works have been translated—iscluding Milton's "Paradise Lost." "Watts' Hymns," besides a large number of scientific books. They have, besides, an extensive literature which is original, in their own language.

There are pu

There are published at this time in Wales no less than this teen quarterly and monthly reviews and magazines in the Welsh Isinguage. We speak from proof, for we have seen the copies, and have a list before us, besides at least six newspapers in Welsh, which circulate largely all over the Principality.

In the city of New York there are four Welsh churches—Baptist, Methodist, Preabyterian and Congregationalist—where sermons are preached every Sunday in the Welsh language—that tongue in which the Gospel was first preached in Britain seventeen centuries ago. They publish a Welsh newspaper in New York which numbers five thousand subscribers, and they also publish four periodical reviews and magazines in the United States.

There are no people in Europe more theroughly Protestant or more thoroughly wedded to the Christian religion than the natives of Wales, or, in ageneral way, less likely to give it up for Mormonism or any other celusion, or intolerant bigotry of any description.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.

A Letter from a Mormon Lady in Great Salt Lake City.

UNCLE SAM TO BE CLEANSED—THE WORLD TO BE FURIFIED—THE DEVIL TO BE DRIVEN OUT—MOR-MON SAINTS ARE THE LORD'S BATTLE AXES—BRIG-

The following ister was fermahed to the New Haven Courier by a gentleman of that city, whose sister, the writer, resides in Great Sait Lake City.

Thave respired GRART SAIT LAKE CITY, March 23, 1856.

The suffering for food does not surprise ma, as I have been looking for it, and told you and foretoid you that a scene of routhe was absad; that war, famuse adjustiones would by waste the nations; that they have been looking for it, and told you and foretoid you that a scene of routhe was absad; that war, famuse and predictione would by waste the nations; that they have proposed to the surprise may be supprised to the tests of orphisms? Weep not for the poor saintly, but for yourselves. It is true we are called and deprived of many comforts, and the hands of our enterine as a more glorious resurrection. They cannot take away the priesthood, for it is sternal, and it is not to be taken from the earth again.

The surprise may be those the surprise may be taken the war in the East; at the same time I know that these things must be; the earth has to be swept of wickednams, and the wicked will supprise the mental surprise may be the surprise may be the surprise may be supprised to leave. If ay, the mantard seed will east the income that the surprise may be supprised to leave. If ay, the mantard seed will east the large through the surprise may be supprised to leave. If ay, the mantard seed will east the large and the will be supprised to the surprised that the large hough this good but here to clavely and the east of supprised the surprised may be supprised to leave. If ay, the mantard seed will east the large through the supprised to leave, and the earth proposed to leave. If ay, the mantard seed will east the large through the supprised to leave the supprised to leave the large through the supprised to leave the supprised to leave the supprised to leave the supprised to leave the large that

itself? If you wish to see what is coming upon this generation, search the old prophets, Jeremish and Issiah, see what they say about the last days. I hope and pray that you both may live a little longer, that you may see for yourselves, and not another. I want you to see the winding up of this generation. This is but the commencement of it. I want to see how the Lord will work the machine, and how He will bring forth this strange act, an act which has never yet been brought about since the creation. You look upon the saints as an ignorant people, deluded and led astray, by lo hers, and lo there. Time will tell all things. If we are such an immoral people, it is strange that the Lord should choose us to bring forth his glorious purposes, and set up a standard for all nations. I conclude that we were the best material that He could get to work with.

The true Mormon grit is pure stuff. If it is not already so, it is in a way to become purified. It has been in the crucible several times. The Saints are counselled by the authorities of the Church to lay up a store of wheat, enough for several years to come. If we can do it and supply the increasing emigration to these valleys, and when the soldiers arrive to kill or drive us off, we will do a great work. We have to feed all that come, good and bad, Jew and Gentile. None are left to go hungry. That is right. Indians and snemies all look to us for bread, as well as friends—all right. There is plenty for all; the land is fruitful, the soil is rich; that is the reason our enemies covet it, and think to take it from us. Good farms in cultivation; thousands of acres broke, all ready for them when bread gets scarce in the east. This is no fiction. They are now waiting for the President to wink, and they are now hand, He will not have to crook his finger. Wait a little and see what will grow out of it. I would tell you, but you might thisk ne hard hearted and cruei. If their cup is not full, let them fill it. Babylon must fall, although she is great, and proud, and very d

City Intelligence.

SOFT SHELL GENERAL COMMITTEE -The Old Men's General Committee (Administration) held a meeting last night in Tammany Hall. There was quite a full attendance. The principal business transacted related to the getting up of the grand mass demonstration on Thursday night, in honor of the election of Henry A. Wise as Governor of Virginia. Among those mentioned as likely to be present at the meeting, was Mr. Wise himself, but this is somewhat doubtful. The softs appear to be in excellent spirits at the result of the Virginia election, and are determined to make all the political capital possible out of that event. After the appointment of the necessary committees and the arrangement of other details, the meeting adjourned.

The Extension of Canal Street.—This work so long demanded by the public convenience, and so long delayed by private opposition, is at length progressing. The street is to be opened through the block that now faces Broadway to Mulberry street, where it will intersect Walker. From that point Walker street is to be widened by the addition of twenty-fave feet on the northern side. The houses occupying this space are being rapidly demolished, and in a few months probably they will be replaced on the new line of the street by blocks of stores befitting a wide and business thoroughfare. No municipal improvement of late years has added as this will add to the comfort of our citizens, and the dignity of our city. It will constitute a broad avenus across the island from the Hudson to the East river, not in a straight line as formerly proposel—for that was found too expensive from the cost of the buildings it would destroy—but sufficiently direct for conversince; and intersecting Broadway, the backbone of New Yerk, at what for business purposes is likely to be for many years a central point THE EXTENSION OF CANAL STREET.-This work so long

A fire broke out yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, in the cellar of the grocery store kept by John Becking and Francis Webbling, 157 Madison street, corner of Pike. The firemen were soon upon the spot, and extinguished the flames before communicating to the store above. Becking & Webbling's loss by fire and water is estimated at about \$100; they have an insurance on their stock and furniture for \$1,500 in the New Amsterdam Insurance Company. A man named Patrick Crawford, occupying a portion of the basement on the night of the fire, had some difficulty with the grocer's clerk; a fight ensued and the clerk cut Crawford's head with a club. The police took Crawford to the station house, as he was considered in the wrong, and also intoxicated. However, shortly after 10 o'clock that night Crawford was liberated from the station house and went homs. The fire having occurred in a wood shed in the basement, next to Crawford's apartment, in a suspicious manner, and the difficulty occurring between him and the clerk, led the police to suspect that he was in some way concerned in firing the premises, and he was accordingly arrested and taken before Justice Wood, who committed him to prisen to wait an examination before the Fire Marshal.

FIRE IN WATER STREET. Becking and Francis Webbling, 157 Madison street, corner

FIRE IN WATER STREET.

About a quarter past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered in the four story brick building No. 262 Water street. The second, third and fourth floors are Water street. The second, third and fourth floors are occupied by Messrs. Bathaway & Carman, tin and sheet iron workers. The fire bears the appearance of having originated in two places on the second and fourth floors. Messrs. Hathaway & Carman are insured in the Market Insurance Company for \$3,500; their loss will probably be to that amount. The first floor and cellar are occupied by G. J. Whitfield & Co. plumbers, whose damage by water is estimated to amount to about \$1,200. They have an insurance on their stock of \$4,000 in the Lennox Insurance Company. The building, which is owned by G. J. Whitfield, is estimated as being damaged about \$2,000. It is insurance that Astor Insurance Company. by G. J. Whitfield, is estimated as being camaged about \$2,000. It is insured in the Astor Insurance Company for \$4,000. A fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Hattaway & Carman about a year ago, which at that time was supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion. The whole matter is under the investigation of the Fire Marshal.

FIRE IN FIFTH STREET.

On Monday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in a dwelling bouse, situated in the rear of No. 14 Fifth street, occupied by Mr. Bernard Farrell and family. The fire was discovered in a dark bedroom, supposed to have been the result of accident. The damage cone will probably amount so 375. The case is before the Fire Marshal for investigation.

Brooklyn City News. CONTRACT TO SUPPLY THE EASTERN DISTRICT WITH GAS.

A contract between the City of Brooklyn and the Williamsburg Gas Light Company was agreed to by the Common Council at the last meeting. The section of the city to be supplied is the 18th, 14th, 18th and 16th wards, to take effect January 1, 1855, and terminate January 1, 1855. The provisions of the contract are, that the public buildings under control of the Common Council, are to be supplied with gas at the rate of \$2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet; the street lamps to be lighted 300 nights or 2,000 hours per year; for three feet burners, \$15.50 each; four feet burners, \$25.50 each; five feet burners, \$25.50 each. The price to be charged to private parties is not to exceed the rate of \$3.50 per 1,000 cubic feet for the first 5 years of the contract, and thereafter not to exceed \$3 per 1,000 cubic feet. The company is to expend \$5,000 annually in laying mains in such streets as may be designated by the Common Council. The contract was acopted by a vote of 21 ayes to 6 nays.

PRIVATE WATCHMAN DROWNED.—A watchman employed to guard preperty about the docks, accidentally fell from a lighter at the foot of Jay street, on Monday night, and was drowned. His name is Samuel Clennon. His body was not recovered.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The body of a drowned man was picked up at the foot of Van Brunt street yesterday, lismsburg Gas Light Company was agreed to by the

was picked up at the foot of Van Brunt street yesterday, by Patrick Halpin. He had on a blue sack coat, gray mixed pantaloons, blue overalls and high boots. He was about forty years of age. An inquest was held and a verdist of found drowned was rendered.

ington on Monday, for his residence in Accomac county.

Hiram Ketchum, of New York, was to deliver the anniversary address before the Young Men's Christian Association in the Tremont Temple, on Monday evening.

The town of Dorobester (Mass.) will celebrate the two hundred and twenty-fifth return of the date of its settlement, on the next Fourth o' July, when Elward Everett, a native of the place, will deliver an address. Governor Gardner, who was born in Dorobester, will be there.

Gardner, who was born in Dorchester, will be there.

ARRIVALS.

At the St. Nicholas—Judge Sherman, Newburg: Gov. H.
B. Anthony, Providence: Mr. Hernan, England; W. G.
Stilly edl. (Zanada; J. T. Heard, Boston; Dosar Vesin, Philadelphia.

At the Metropolitan—Capt. Skillmer, Texas; Fayette M.
Ringold, Pennsylvanin; Dr. B. H. Rudd, Lonisville; Judge
Robertson, California; Mr. Merrit, Canada; J. Popham, England.

Ringold, Pennsylvania; Dr. B. H. Rudd, Louisviller, Judge Robertson, Calibrais; Mr. Merrit, Canada; J. Popham, England. the Astor House—Hon. A. Gilmore, Pennsylvania; Armes McHenry, Liverpool; G. H. Corliss, Providence; Hon. A. Calibrais, Providence; Hon. H. C. Schenck, Ohio; Capt. N. B. Palms. Stonington; Hon. G. Bliss, Hon. T. A. Tarnton, Springfeld.

Get. the Prescott House—M. Simpson, Alisany; John Rice, New York; John Zimmerman, Carpes Zimmerman, Cinc'in. New York; John Zimmerman, Carpes Zimmerman, Cinc'in. Differential.

At the St. Denies—Joseph Mann, Dr. H. B. Clarke, New Bedford; Samuel Huribut, Balvimore; C. Wykoff, Boston; T. W. Gibbs, New Haven; G. Beck, New York.

From Savannah, in the steamship Augusta—D F Halsey and servant, Miss Steenbergen, W. B. Hodgen and lody, Miss Telfair, Mrs E. L. Smith, Wm Shirwell, Miss Kelty and woo children, Mrs Parsons, Mrs O'Conner and two children, Mrs Scarbero and calld, Mrs C. Dsy, Miss Carrie Day, Miss Kate P Day, J. Nokey and lady, A. L. Hartridge and lady, Miss Smith, G. Dyckman, Isdy and son, Mrs Montere, Rr Budd, and son, Mrs Hansacem, S-Hills, S. B. Hartaborace, Rr Budd, and son, Mrs Hansacem, S-Hills, S. B. Hartaborace, Rr Budd, and Lady, R. D. Glapp, H. A. Valentine, R. Tenbreke Lady and two children, Mrs Agrey and Soy, Miss Lawrence, Rev W Millhurn, C. H. Brainard, J. H. Green, W. W. Woodruff and child, J. H. Ches, Mrs Husen and two children, Mr Taylor and lady, R. D. Glapp, H. A. Valentine, R. Tenbreke Lady and two children, S. Cashmith, S. Russell, V. B. Road, J. G. Barnwell, A. Dexter, C. C. Moody, D. Tiernay, Mrs Faweett, Mary Jackson, Miss M. S. Halter, and S. Valentine, R. Tenbreke, Lady and two children, S. Cashmith, S. Russell, V. B. Road, J. G. Barnwell, A. Dexter, C. C. Moody, D. Tiernay, Mrs Faweett, Mary Jackson, Miss M. S. Halter, and S. Valentine, R. Tenbreke, Lady and Seo, Miss M. S. Halter, A. D. Corn in selliogr. In the Chickasaw Nation at \$2.50 per

Corn is selling in the Chickasaw Nation at \$2.50 per bushel, while flour can only be had at one or two places in the Nation, at \$20 per barrel. No groceries are to be had, nor can any be obtained until there is a rise in the Arkansas or Red Bivers.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

MEETING OF THE "SOLID MEN" OF LONDON.

Administrative Reform Demanded by the People,

&c.,

On Saturday, the 5th of May, a meeting of the merhants and traders of the metropolis was held at he London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, for the pur-

pose of organizing an association to promote a thelough reform in the various departments of the Stats.

The assemblage was convened by a circular issued by a
body of gentlemen connected with the trade and commerce of the city, professing all shades of political
opinion, and admission was obtained to the hall by
taket. One clock was the hour appointed for commencing the proceedings, but shortly after tweire the
large room-satimated as capable of containing one
thousand five hundred persons—was filled to everifortient that many hundred cager applicants for admittance,
including several members of parliament, could not be
accommodated. In this state of things, the conductors
of the movement, with great promptime and tact, extemporized arrangements for the simultaneous holding
granted by the Lord Mayor for that object, a medium was supplied for the expression of all and the second of the popular feeling which
platform at the London Tavern were Mesare. J. I. Travers, J. D. Powles, S. Morley, J. P. Gassiot, W. Tile, W.

J. Ball, James Hutchinson, W. S. Lindsay, M.P.; Norman Wilkinson, F. Bonnoch, Samuel Baker, GeorgeBlahop, Jr., Johnstone Neale, Captain Scobell, M. P.; Mr.,
Maguire, M.P.; Mr., Munrough, M.P.; Mr. Swiff, M.P.; Mr.
Daily, M.P.; M. Collevins, M.P., &c.

Ribortly before one o'clock, on the motion of Mr. J. I.
Travars, Mr. Eamnel Morley, (merchant), was voted to

The Chairman said that perhaps he could hardly give
a more striking evidence of the earnest feeling excited
in reference to the great question which had brought
them together that day than was afforded by the
fact that, owing to the crowded state of the room,
it had been thought expedient to commence the proceedings five minutes before the time announced.

He regretted to find himself called upon to occupy so
prominent a position on that occasion, not, however,
from any wast of sympathy with the object about the
restraint might be expected to be exercised by a chairman in the expression of his opinions. He further ragrett

the aristocracy ought to be sate in their own nanus; and it was only so far as they desired and plundered the propile that they should be called to account. The English people were attached to their aristocracy and fond of the institutions of their country, but worse things for a nation could befail it than the loss of even its aristocracy (hear, hear) as the warnes that arvavored class not to their their their their than than the men glorying in the names of Cavendish, Elliott, Russell and Shaley-who, for a few paltry thousands per annum, undertook the heavy cares and responsibilities incled to the administration of their public affairs. (Laughter) Now, the aristocracy had as much right to a share imbe government as any other class, but only in proporties as they exhibited the sterning qualities of honesity and efficiency. (Hear, hear) It behoved that meeting, then, to satisfy themselves and the delicities of the gut than the delicities of the gut that the control of the delicities of the gut that the third than the delicities of the gut that the third than the delicities of the gut that the third than the delicities of the mismal and even then that contest was over, the all important question would recur, "How are that seemed to identify that movement with the present contest with Russia; and even when that contest was vote to governed." The weight of the public that gut the truth was that there were Christies, and that the public the weight of the public th